Amnsements.

ABBUY'S THEATRE-S L'Aventur ACADEMY OF MUSIC-S-In Old Kentucky. AMERICAN FINE ARTS SOCIETY GALLERIES, 215 West 57th-st. Exhibition.

BLIOU THEATRE S:15 A Country Sport. BROADWAY TUEATRE S Robin Hood. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL-10 a. m. to 6 p. m.-The CASINO-8:15-The Princess Nicotine.

THICKERING HALL-3 - Pachmann.
COLUMBUS THEATRE-8:15-The 1d-trict Fair. DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-Shore Acres MUSEE-2:30-8-World in Wax. PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-S-A Woman of No Im-

GARDEN THEATRE-8:15-The Professor's Love Story. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-1 p. m. to 11 p. m.-Ex-HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15. The Road to Ruin.

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE S-Old Lavender, HERRIMANN'S THEATRE-12.00 to 10:30 Vaudeville, HOVES MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30 Hoy's A IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8:15 The Last Words.

ER & BIAL'S S Sandow.
UM THEATRE S:15 Our Country Cousins MADISON SQUARE GARDEN-From 2 to 11 p. m. Dievele Exhibition.

MUNIC HALL S:15 Song Recital. NEW METROPOLITAN OFERA HOUSE S-America. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition. PROCTOR'S THEATRE-10 c. m. to 10 p. m. -Vaudeville. PALMER'S THEATRE-5.15-1492

STANDARD THEATRE-8.30-Charley's Aunt.

STAR THEATRE-5.15-Africa.

TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE 2-8-Vandaville.

TATTERSALIAS, 55th-st. and 7th-ave-2.30-8.15-Hagen-beck's Trained Animals.

14TH STREET THEATRE S-Darkest Russia

Inder to Advertisements.

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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1894.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MOENING.

Foreign.-The cold weather continues in Eng land. ---- There were several Anarchist demonstrations in Italy; the transmission of cipher dispatches to and from Sicily was prohibited. Commanders of foreign war vessels at Rio refused to save the Enchados Island, on which the hospital, from bombardment insurgents have Mrs. W. W. Story, wife of the sculptor, died in Rome.

Congress.-Both houses in session. - Senate: Mr. Hoar's resolution of inquiry as to Commissioner Blount's salary was discussed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. = House: Debate was begun on the Wilson bill, after the closure resolution had been amended, fixing the date for a final vote on January 29.

Domestic,-The Manufactures Building, Music Hall, peristyle and casino were burned on the World's Fair Grounds at Chicago; 20,000 cases of exhibits were still in the Manufactures Building Joseph S. Harris was re-elected president at the annual stockholders' meeting of the Reading road. ==== The State Superintendent of the Banking Department submitted his annual report. - The Senate Judiciary Committee made an adverse report upon the nemination of William B. Hornblower to be an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The racetrack laws passed by the last New-Jersey Legislature were declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court.

City and Suburban .-- The New-York Presbytery decided to take care of all members of that denomination in distress, in addition to aiding those belonging to other churches; much relief work was accomplished. - The Republican campaign in the XIVth and XVth Congress Districts was begun. === The directors of the Real Estate Exchange bitterly denounced Tammany, and resolved to work to overthrow it. = Albert J. Elias was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Board of Education. - Mayor Schleren sent his first message to the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen. = J. L. Ryder, Republican, by a decision of the Court, was declared to be the Supervisor of Flatlands, Stocks were advanced further in the earlier dealings, but the international shares were sold by London, and the whole market closed weak with material reactions. Money was loaned freely on call at 1 per cent. Sterling exchange advanced

1461% cent to the f. The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair, fellowed by increasing cloudiness this evening. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 39 degrees lowest, 26; average, 30%.

Mr. Hornblower's nomination has been reported unfavorably by the Judiciary Committee although the full committee did not act upon it-and this doubtless foreshadows his rejection by the Senate, unless his name is recalled by the President. That is to be regretted, for Mr. Hornblower undoubtedly had in him the making of a good Associate Justice. We hope that in renewing the attempt to fill the vacancy in our highest court Mr. Cleveland may select a man as competent and as well qualified.

The Democrats have contrived to get their quorum at last, but they had to resort to force, or the next thing to it-threats of arrest-to accomplish so much. The leaders have graclously decided to extend the time for consideration of the Tariff bill by four days, and will have the vote taken on the 29th. The general debate will extend through this week, and then two weeks will be given to debate under the five-minute rule. In the opinion of the tariff reformers, three weeks is enough for the discussion of a measure of such great moment.

Everybody interested in the Chicago Fair and who has not been?-will rejoice that the which broke out in the Music Hall last

the great Fair was in progress. It was seri- of license fees directly into the treasury. The eration that the new order of Governors re- body could misunderstand; and how this was ously suggested a few weeks ago by one of the Mayor declares that he will discourage any in-Exposition officials that the easiest way of recrease in the number of saloons, and will reclaim formerly, when the ordinary terfages of the politicians." To the pretence moving the buildings when their usefulness duce the number of licenses whenever it may be thistle sufficed for the ordinary ass. In that this change was made only to embarrass was at an end would be to apply the torch. practicable to do so. Whatever may be Brook- view of the case the extermination of the four Mr. Cleveland, and that he was a platform in Last evening's experience afforded an opport lyu's other deficiencies, it has an ample saloon by seventeen variety does not seem desirable, himself. Mr. Watterson replies with scorn, sayomity to test this suggestion, affect prema- plant. New licenses are not required. turely, because many valuable exhibits had not been removed.

problem of caring for the unemployed with in- questions of the first importance, and he promadopted yesterday by the Presbytery carries the He refers also to the consolidation of the towns on emergency. It may be utilized, moreover, son, "a perfectly legible bill of fare" in the evidence of having been prepared by those who without committing himself explicitly. The in another way. There was a time when it was election of 1892, and their votes, he says, were have studied the subject carefully and at first simplification of county government and the hand. They are not theorizers, but practical application of uniform election laws to the city from thistles. That passed more than a year revenue only. Yet last November they voted men familiar with existing conditions in the and towns would be a marked gain for govcity. The Presbytery decided that the Presby- ernment, as the Mayor perceives, but he does terian churches shall in the first place take care of the poor of their own faith without the readjustment of delas. In one of the towns, imposing any burden on charitable agencies. and earnestly recommended that they should contribute as liberally as possible to the work of the regular charitable organizations.

The members of the Real Estate Exchange in this city claim to represent, in ownership and management, properly worth rearly a billion dollars. It is a circumstance full of encouragement that they yesterday adopted resolutions in condemnation of Tammany's government of the city, and calling upon all taxpayers and owners of real estate to make a determined effort to break the power of the Tammany Ring. It is a little early to begin an anti-Tammany campaign, but we trust the Real Estate Exchange will not be content with merely a beginning. A Mayor is to be elected next November. If the property-owners of the city join hands and vote as their enlightened selfinterest dictates, they can compel Tammany Hall to take a back seat.

IS IT A TRAGEDY?

Confirmation of the report that Minister Willis had demanded the surrender of the Provisional Government of Hawali prior to the Corwin's departure from Honolulu comes from so many sources that it is no longer possible to doubt its substantial accuracy. But because the Administration still chooses to perplex and affront the people by maintaining its policy of mystification there is no positive proof of this ominous intelligence, nor refutation of the startling rumor that riot, bloodshed and the landing of American marines followed. The country is left to conjecture and to fear the worst by a vain and obstinate President, who is forever pretending profound consecration to the service of the people and forever demonstrating his shallow comprehension of their will and of his

duty. While it is possible to do so patriotic citizens will continue to hope that the President's hands may not be found to be stained with blood when at last he permits the people to know what has been done by his orders in their name. We say by his orders, for the reason that it is incredible that Mr. Willis has exceeded his instructions. Since every one here has known for weeks past that the Government of Hawaii was prepared to maintain its authority by arms if that necessity was forced upon it. nobody can suppose that an American Minister on the ground could be deluded into a belief that President Dole and his colleagues would desert their posts in obedience to a preposterous command. He must have foreseen a refusal and have considered the consequences which might follow. And it is inconceivable that he should voluntarily assume so tremendous a responsibility. If he ordered the Provisional Government to withdraw, the only tenable supposition is that he was himself obeying orders which he believed, and had sufficient reason for believing, to be imperative.

Among the rumors which refuse to be put down, because they are not officially refuted, is the rumor that Mr. Willis has received his passports. It is accompanied by the assertion, which is laughed at but still repeated, that he returned to the United States on the Corwin. story is true. President Dole is a man of courage and determination, and his right to reply to such a message as he is alleged to have received from Mr. Willis by promptly giving him his passports is a right which he might be expected to exercise if he deemed that course advantageous as well as just. And if he has taken that step American citizens who are not the victims of a hopeless infatuation will find there in no cause for complaint, but fresh reason for regarding him with respect and admiration.

If this is what has occurred, and all that has occurred, the people of the United States may well deplore the consequences of a policy, at once fantastic and shameful, which has put their Government in such a plight. But if official secrecy veils a blacker outrage than this; if the President's scheme to subvert an enlightened and prosperous Republic by the restoration of a detestable throne has culminated in bloodshed, the sense of humiliation which now pervades the country is as nothing to the wrath which will succeed it. It is intimated that President Cleveland is looking for victims, and dispesed to find them in his Secretary of State and Minister to Honolulu. The people will not stop there, in fact they will not begin there. They will demand that Congress have a reckoning with the principal whose farce has ended in a tragedy.

MAYOR SCHIEREN'S MESSAGE

Mayor Schieren's message is an unpretentious, businesslike document, grounded upon abstracts the terms of the bill the Secretary of Agriof the reports of heads of departments, who culture is authorized to employ a large army are speedily to retire from office. It is not of males and females, adults and children, at without intimations of the new methods of ad- a maximum compensation of \$2 and a minimum ministration which are to be introduced this of \$1 per day to exterminate the thistle wheryear, but these are made incidentally and with- ever found. Overseers are to be employed of out flourish of trumpets. The Reform Mayor | course, for what is an appropriation without an evidently desires the people of Brooklyn to overseer?-at 86 per day to see that the actual judge of his administration by its performance | exterminators earn their money. A copy of this rather than by any premature proclamation of | bill has been sent by the chairman of the Senradical changes in policy. He has entered upon | ate Committee on Agriculture to the Secretary what is to him a new business-that of govern- of Agriculture with an inquiry as to whether ing a great city. He makes few promises and reserves judgment on many important ques- ist," and this inquiry Secretary Morton has an tions, with the merits of which he is not yet swered with a letter propounding some constifamiliar. The message is a good one, and reyeals the Mayor's cautious, conservative and conscientious character. He offers no pretence of having mastered the complex questions of to invade private properly for the purpose of municipal government when he has been in exterminating thisdes, tobacco, buckleberries, office only a week. He discloses a resolute de- night-blooming cereus, or any other product of termination to make a thorough and critical examination of the city's business affairs and to promote the ends of good government.

Mayor is explicit in his references to the Fire Department. It is to be reorganized from the bottom, and the discipline of the force restored by stringent enforcement of the regulations. This is a department which has been grossly mismanaged and conducted as a political machine. So scandalous were the methods of administration that the Fire Underwriters were forced to take action against it; and Mayor Boody, while intervening in an ostentations way, did nothing to restore the efficiency of the force. When Mayor Schleren promises to take the department entirely out of politics, he lays bare the influences which have demoralized its operations. He also favors a revision of the Building laws, so as to bring them into conformity with those of New-York. This is an excellent suggestion, which ought to be acted upon during the present session of the

The Mayor's remarks on the unfortunate delay in the completion of the Bridge improvements and on the dangers of the trolley system are Our Presbyterian friends are attacking the tentative rather than conclusive. These are telligence and good judgment. The report ises to consider them closely and deliberately. not close his eyes to the difficulties relative to Platbush, there was a strong annexation movement a year ago, and a bill which was satisfactory to all classes except the local pollticians was sent to Albany; but it was hung up in committee, apparently by the direct order of Boss McLaughlin. The city has been so badly governed during recent years, and its assessed valuations and tax rates have been so high, that the towns have naturally shrunk from annexa tion, especially as they are in need of many local improvements, which they could not hope to obtain when incorporated with a city that has reached the limit of legal indebtedness. The true policy will be the offering of annexation to the towns on most liberal terms, by which their tax rates will not be heavily increased, and local improvements not put be youd their reach.

MR. CARNEGIE AND THE TARIFF.

The singular letter of Mr. Carnegie, published yesterday, will have some effects which he presumably did not expect. It is remembered at once that he has large Government contracts, and his letter is liable to excite a suspicion in the minds of some that he desires just now to gain favor with the Administration. His workinguien must submit to a heroic reduction of wages, which the Carnegie works were among the earliest in the country to propose, and which has been more severe than any other at present known to have been effected in other works; and now it is the advice of Mr. Carnegie that other manufacturers should help to pass the Wilson bill, so that his advantages, gained through contracts with the Government and the reduction of wages, may be relatively greater. The advice appears to be considerably better for Mr. Carnegie than for anybody else,

If the Republicans were hunting for a selfish partisan advantage, they might find reason to suffer the Wilson bill to pass without effective opposition. But that would be a betrayal of the interests of their constituents. They know, as Mr. Carnegie himself well knows, that ninety-nine out of a hundred of the manufacturing works in the country would find the measure disastrous, even though the great aggregation of capital controlled by Mr. Carnegie might thrive under it with Government contracts. They know that it is not for the good of the country that the purchasing power of the wageearning millions should be reduced by 20 to 40 per cent, as it would be if Mr. Carnegie's advice were taken. The Republicans will deem it their duty to care for the millions who earn wages, and the great body of enterprising men who employ labor, rather than for any single concern, however important,

THE NEW THISTLE.

In what a wonderful way does Nature provide for unexpected emergencies. Take, for instance, the existing situation in several of the Western States. It has long been known, of course, that for the ordinary ass the thistle-either Canada or Scotch-furnished useful and nutritious food. In agricultural neighborhoods there is more or less prejudice against the thistle, as there is in cultivated intellectual circles against the ass. Efforts have been made to exterminate the thistle, but Nature has long as the ass survives. The simultaneous appearance, however, during the last year of such Governors as Waite of Colorado, Lewelling of Kansas and Pennoyer of Oregon has raised a doubt in the minds of thoughtful men as to the sufficiency of the ordinary thistle crop to supply the extraordinary demand. At this point provident Nature steps in. The emerhas been met by the appearance in the Northwest of a new variety of thistle, known as the Russian, which grows to four feet in height and seventeen feet in circumference, as appears from a specimen forwarded to the Agricultural Department at Washington. Manifestly this is an effort of Nature to make provision for the new order of Governors now browsing over our prairies. It is an endeavor to keep up the relative proportion of the ordinary thistle to the ordinary ass. Four feet by seventeen may not prove entirely adequate, but it is at least a good beginning. It illustrates the marvellous fertility and adaptability of Nature.

We notice, however, that there still exists in agricultural regions a prejudice against the thistle and a desire for its extermination. We suspect that the feeling extends to the brood of Governors for whom the new variety is intended as a special provision. This prejudice has found expression in a bill introduced by Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, appropriating \$1,000,000 to the work of exterminating the four by seventeen Russian thistle. By it "meets the emergency which seems to extutional conundrums of the profoundest importance as to the right of the Government to hire men, women and children at any rate of wages Nature, wholesome or unwholesome, conundrums he answers, laying his hand on his breast with great solemalty, in the negative, because it savors of paternalism and is "inutile -which, we may say in passing, is a much better word than "useless."

The bill seems to us, notwithstanding, to have its advantages, chief of which is that it will contribute sensibly to the deficit in the Treasmry which the present Administration seems to look upon as the proper aim of all legisla tion and a consummation devoutly to be wished. It will also be a good thing for large families in the regions where the thistle flourishes. It will furnish employment for each member of the family at \$1 or \$2 per day, with perhaps \$6 per day for "the old man." With a very little thistle seed and a small plot of ground well sown, whole families would be able to make a good living out of it the year round. It would help to lift mortgages, and make homes

not do to fight against Nature in this matter. also The Russian this is an evident provision for | Thus the people had, according to Mr. Watter thought absurd for men to expect to gather figs | conclusive that the people wanted tariff for ago, when a great people brought the Denro- the other way. In 1892 Democrats swept the eratic party into power and expected to be country, but last November Republicans swent prosperous after it. Possibly there are some the country. Mr. Wattersoa laboriously igcommunities now where the people who voted | nores the fact that the effects of the Democratic themselves out of employment then think they | change had caused such disaster as to produce can plant the Russian four by seventeen this the | a revulsion of public feeling. He asserts that in their backyards, or in a flower-pot, and have the reaction was because the Democrats rea large crop of wholesome and nutritious figs | fused to perform their pledges, began to palter from it all the year round.

THE PROSPECT FOR RACING.

The Supreme Court of New-Jersey has rendered an important decision, declaring that the seandalous racetrack legislation of last winter is unconstitutional. It is not in the least likely that this decision will be reversed by the Court of Errors and Appeals if the question is carried up to the highest court in the State. This decision practically puts an end to racing in New-Jersey. It is well nigh a certainty that the Legislature will repeal the obnoxious laws, in any event, but the decision of the court practically removes the last faint glimmer of hope which has been cherished by the racetrack men in our sister State. The racecourse managers fully deserve the calamity which has fallen upon them. They defiled the honor of the State, and stained her reputation by their outrageous performances at Trenton last winter, Never was legislation enacted in New-Jersey with a the absentee Democratic Congressmen might have gone on unmolested by hostile and say: "Fill 'em up ag'in." legislation. But they have wantonly provoked the disaster which has now overtaken them. They constantly manifested an insolent contempt for all that honorable and upright citizens hold dear. The whole racing element in the State was practically responsible for the

will try a new scheme this summer. It is the habit of wasting words, or even mincing rumored that they propose to convert the Mon-them. It was probably because of the crowded mouth Park Association and some other racing state of his columns by the pressure of more associations into agricultural and county fair important matter that he omitted the usual dash organizations, and expect to be allowed to give races under their new titles. Well-conducted an emission is generally believed to destroy the county fairs are admirable, and ought always sense. Without knowing runch about Sypher to be encouraged. The State Fair at Trenton, the fair at Waverly and other fairs in New Jersey have been successful and prosperous enterprises, and have deserved the public support which has been generously extended to them. But the aroused public sentiment of New-Jersey will not permit racetrack gamblers to cover up the abuses and evils which have been fostered and developed at Monmouth Park, Guttenburg and Gloucester under the gulse of agricultural displays and competitions. Any effort at trickery by carrying on vacing at Monmouth Park and other racetracks under the semblance of agricultural fairs will be resented and defeated by the people of New-Jersey. They are too keen and shrewd to be fooled by

any such device. Racing in New-Jersey sank to a deplorably low estate last year. The most grasping, greedy and unscrupulous of turfmen were allowed to The officials, the judges, the starter and the handicapper were under the influence and domination of these men to such an extent that getting all their rights. The conditions of races were arranged for the benefit of the favored clique. Certain owners were permitted to bring scandal and disgrace upon the turf by running their horses when they were totally unfit to race. Certain jockeys were encouraged to play the most fautastic tricks before high beaven and to indulge in the most entrageous antics Men of disrepute were permitted to run rlot on the racetracks. Unless radical reforms are set on foot and carried out earnestly and unflinchingly, the American turf is sure to go to pieces and to be irretrievably ruined at an early date. The shameless methods of Tammany Hall and of the infamous Brooklyn Riag have been practised with altogether too much freedom and boldness on some of our Eastern racetracks. Fortunately, a new movement of marked importance has been started under the able leadership of James R. Keene. This movement promises reform of the greatest value. With so experienced and well equipped a man as Mr. Keene at the head of this movement, its prospects of success look bright. Mr. Keene and the gentlemen who are working with him | THE TRIBUNE COAL AND FOOD FUND. intend to purify the turf, and to make extensive and thoroughgoing changes for the better. Every true friend of the turf will hope that this movement may be successful. Those who stand in the way of it are the worst enemies of honest

MR. WATTERSON ATTACKS THE WILSON Humanity, Bound Brook, N. J.

BILL. Mr. Watterson has always been a terror to Democratic leaders and politicians. means what he says, and is not afraid to say what he believes. The whole tribe of officegrabbing Democrats are in mortal fear lest Mr. Watterson should let out the truth about Democratic purposes, and so make their labored deceptions vain. A little too late for any practical ceptions vain. A little too late for any practical use, it is probable. Mr. Watterson breaks out in denunciation of the Wilson Tariff bill, described by the work of the Wilson Tariff bill, described by the work of the wilson tariff bill, described by the work of the wor in denanciation of the Wilson Tariff bill, declaring it faithless to pledges of the Democratic platform. It is not a tariff for revenue, be says, but the chairman of the committee, without his own consent, was "forced to bring in a bill which strikes a blow at genuine tariff reform that may set back the policy of tariff for revenue only for many years to come. The chairman of the committee and the Democratic members could not have been forced to bring in a measure by any other power save that of the Administration. It is a notorious fact that the Administration has constantly dictated features of the bill, and so many that it has caused much resentment. Mr. Watterson evidently regards the Administration and not the committee as responsible for the refusal | To the Editor of The Tribune.

in the platform of the National Democratic Convention, Mr. Watterson says: "If the convention had supposed that Cleveland had anything to do with the Vilas plank he would not have received a thinl of the votes." He describes the proceedings at length; how the first report was, in his opinion, "excellent Repubhappy. In some respects it would be better | lican doctrine"; how the convention deliberately Legislature. Another wise recommendation re- than calling seventy cents' worth of silver a "stamped out a double-tongued assertion of

night and spread rapidly did not occur while lates to legislation providing for the payment dollar. This, however, is apart from the considunless, indeed, the Governors are to be extermisting that those who set up this plea are "covert nated at the same time. Against that proceed- enemies of tariff reform, masquerading as Deming let it be understood we do now, and shall occurs the better to serve the devil of Protecalways, stremously protest. We cannot afford | tion," This is rather hard on some Democratic to have the gayety of nations eclipsed. It will newspapers of this chy, and on some Senators

> with Protection, went to work haggling for duties high enough to save them in their own districts, and thus produced such disgust that the people decided to sweep them from power. Men who are worth anything, he says, do their duty first and count the cost afterward. But whereas the people hoped that a perfectly definite issue had been made, "sending the cowards to the rear and the wolves in sheep's clothing back into the Republican party where they belong," they soon found that the cowards were at the front as much as ever, and that the wolves were snatching Protection for their own pet interests.

This is indeed a melancholy arraignment of tariff policy of the Democratic party and of the Administration. It has a great deal of truth in it, also, and probably the Democrats and the racecourse gamblers in New-Jersey at Washington realize as well as Mr. Watterson himself that they have richly earned the popular distrust and contempt.

The Mugwump newspaper which suggests that bolder disregard of decent opinion, and with a brought up with a round turn at the bar of the mere reckless defiance of the sentiments of respectable people. If the racing men in New not acquainted with the habits of Democratic not ecquainted with the habits of Democratic Jersey had managed their operations with as Congressmen. Whoever supposes it would disturb much moderation and good sense as have chartthem to bring them up with a round turn at acterized the conduct of affairs by the Coney any kind of a bar makes a mistake. They Island Jockey Club at Sheepshead Bay, they | would simply look the barkeeper in the face

> Democratic position on the Hawaiian question: "Oh, let's talk about something else."

The Hon. Amos J. Cummings is reported to have said to Mr. J. Hale Sypher the other day, infamles which were practised at Trenton- "You are a llar and you know it." The remark the briberies, the bullying and browbeating, the | seems at first blush not strictly parliamentary, frauds and crimes which were committed there. but it has the merit of sincerity, besides being, It is reported that the New-Jersey turfmen as one might say, terse. Mr. Cummings is not in - before "liar." In Kansas and Colorado such must be the one used by the State Department in Hawaiian matters.

> The country now has a back-stairs foreign policy of duplicity and mystery.

Governor Walte of Colorado will ask the Legislature when it convenes in extra session on Wednesday to impeach the Attorney-General of the State on the ground that he has refused to give the Governor legal advice. As we understand it, all Colorado has been giving the Governor advice freely for the last six months. The advice was to "shut up." Possibly the Attorney-General is to be impeached for not making it

PERSONAL.

Captain William Hansen, of New-Reiford, who his own officials, This conjecture remains highly improbable, but it is far less unlikely that the first part of the seems probable that the plant will flourish so

> only those in the inner ring of the furf were chief of the "Berliner Tageblatt," died in the Ger- eral Herbert simply told the truth, but always sure of receiving fair treatment and of man capital a few days ago. He was born near Magdeburg, and after graduation from the university began his life-work as one of the editors "Magdeburger Zeltong." He was a writer of and a poet whose verse is full of feeling. His ation of Horace is considered one of the best

> > It is noted as a curious coincidence that the orning of the Globe Theatre in Boston followed immediately upon the death of Benjamin Franklin Dwight, the architect who reconstructed the build ing for Mr. Stetson. Mr. Dwight was a brother of John Sullivan Dwight, the noted musical critic of Boston, who died a few weeks ago.

The report that Sir Elward Malet, British Amregret in Germany, where he has long been popular He has represented his country for many years at the German capital. It is said that Sir Edward intends to live at Monte Carlo, where he owns a beauti-

woman by the United States Government will proably be given to the Countess Festetics de Tolma, who, as an American clinten, is able to qualify a sailing master of the yacht Tolma. The Countess is a californian by birth, and knows enough of navigation to use its terms intelligently. She and her has band have been yachting in Pacific waters.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Previously acknowledged...
C. H. T.
Alisa Crafg...
E. F. C. P. H. C., Titusville, Penn L and wife (special) .. \$3,729 72

IN LITTLE MARY'S MEMORY. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In looking over some old papers of a dear stater 1 find "here and there" some pieces of money, also a gold thimble belonging to "little Mary," who died in 1887. Some one may care to buy the thimble for some other "dear little Mary," and the money may be given to the "Coal and Food Fund." Some of the silver is marked 1853-54-55-56. XXX.

New-York, Jan. 6, 1894.

A LITTLE GOES A GREAT WAY. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Inclosed please find a check for \$5 for th "Coal and Food Fund," a splendid charity tha makes a little so a great way, Englewood, N. J., Jan. 6, 1894.

GLAD TO HELP.

To the commutee as responsible for the retusal to report a bill for revenue ouly.

This is the more clear because, in discussing the substitution of the Neal for the Vilas plank in the substitution of the Neal for the Vilas plank in the Alasfons of the New York, Jan. 6, 1894. C. E. MILMINE.

FROM AN OLD FRIEND. To the Editor of The Tribune.

To the Editor of The Primme.

Sir: Please find inclosed, in response to your appeal in to-day's Tribune, a check on the Flith Avenue Bank for \$15 for coal and food for the suffering. I have been your well-wisher and fast friend since 1842. My father brought his eleven children up on The Tribune, and as they married and scattered they took it, and his grandchildren do the same.

C. B. STRONG. New-York, Jan. 6, 1894

THE FRENCH NAVY.

WILL IT PAY TO SPEND LARGE SUMS

FOR INCREASING IT?

THE QUEEN'S GOOD HEALTH-SAXE-COBURGE REVENUES-LORD CREWE-DEAN MERIVALE SIR HENRY BLAKE-THE DOMINION

WILITIA-SIR WILLIAM GREGORY-UNGLISHMEN NOT WANTED IN. THE FRENCH JOCKEY

> CLUB. (27 CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Copyright, 1894: By The Tribune Association. London, Jan. 8.-The Queen is in the best possi health, and cold weather always benefits Her Majesty in every respect, whereas Osborne is rather too relaxing for her when it is mild at this sesson. The Queen has been out in the grounds nearly every morning in her donkey-chair, and has taken a drive in the park or in the neighborhood every afternoon. Sir Henry and Lady Ponsonby had some private theatricals last week at Osborne Cottage, which the Queen and Princesses Louise and

Beatrice were present. THE COBURG REVENUES

I hear from a friend in Coburg that the annual revenue of Duke Alfred from the double Duch will be about \$30,000 a year at least. This was the average of his uncle's. There is no civil list in Coburg-Gotha, his income being simply derived from surpluses yielded by the domain exchequer, as it is called, and hitherto this has been about \$5,000 for Coburg and \$25,000 for Gotha. But as the Duke has to reside alternately in his two capitals, the expenses arising from this dual court are very considerable. With his English allowance of \$10,000, His Royal Highness will thus, however, enjoy an in-come of about 149,009 a year. But, in addition to this, he has inherited a private property, the estates of his uncle, including some fine shooting ground in

LORD CREWE. The spare, bent figure of Lord Crewe will be

missed in London next season, although increasing years and ill-health had of late much interfered with his annual migrations. But his nervous system received a terrible shock when he was still a minor, by his tutor committing suicide in his presence while on a Continental tour; from which she he never entirely recovered. He was accustomed to wear clothes of a peculiar, old-fashioned cut and color, and generally went everywhere with three orchids carelessly arranged in the same number of buttonholes. His income was over £35,000 a year, and his private charities were enormous. When Crewe Hall was burned down, some years ago, Lord Crewe exhibited coolness equal to that displayed on a similar occasion by Sheridan. He ordered a table to be pixed on the lawn, and, calling for ink and a telegraph-form, wrote the following message to Mr. Street, R. A.: "Dear Street: Crewe is burning. Come and build it up again." In accordance with his instructions, the minutest details of the hall, a line old Elizabethan structure, were carefully reproduced. One of his peculiarities was to talk to himself aloud about people he was with, and this was sometimes very embarrassing at his ecclesiastical dinners. On one occasion the late Spen cer Lyttelton ridiculed this failing while table, whereupon Lord Crewe, who never permitted anybody to take a liberty with him, quietly fly for his guest, and firmly requested him to leave the house.

A FRIEND OF ANTHONY TROLLOPE. Dean Merivale was one of Anthony Trollope's intimate friends. It was a craze of Trollope's to try to appear as a profound Latin scholar and as an enthusiastic classical student. This strange weakwhich Blackwoods were so complacent as to publish. With intrapid courage, which was worthy of all praise. Trollope dispatched a copy of his book to his learned friend, the late Dean, who acknowledged the gift in a sentence: "Thanks for your comic Caesar." Even this snub did not prevent Trollope from writing a most ridiculous life of Cicero a few years later, and he again sent a copy to Merivale, who is said to have recommended his friend's attention to Macaulay's expression of opinion, that serious historical work cannot be undertaken as a secondary occupation with any satisfactory result. A SUCCESSFUL COLONIAL GOVERNOR.

Sir Henry Blake has been a most successful Governor of Jamaica, and during his presidency the

island has risen to something of its old status, land in the neighborhood of Kingston selling for a much higher price than, for instance, land about Dublin. Sir Henry's retirement at Cool Creighton cannot, however, be altogether free from care caused by the squabbles and jealousies of some of

CANADIAN MILITIA.

port of Major-General Ivor Herbert on the subject of the local militia. It will be remembered how outspoken and independent that report was. Genin a manner which brought home to official places how great their responsibilities were and how seriously the interests of the Dominion might be jeopardized if they showed any disposition to ignore them; and the effect has left nothing to be desired. The Government seems to be at last quite sensible of the absolute necessity for it to arouse itself, and is doing so in a way which is calculated to produce the necessary progress which has been so long delayed.

ENTERTAINING REMINISCENCES.

The reminiscences of the late Sir William Gregory, which will be published in the spring by Murray, ought to prove an extremely interesting book. Few men had enjoyed a more varied experience of life than Sir William, who was at the same time art, a successful Colonial Governor and a man of the world. He was an admirable raconteur, and The first yachting commission ever granted to a people, his records should be entertaining.

THE PRENCH NAVY.

From Paris I learn that the contemplated increase of the French Navy is far from meeting with un-qualified approbation. Men in the best position for forming accurate judgments on the matter are decidedly of opinion that the country cannot afford to spend so much money on naval armament, when, if war comes, it must stand or fall by the army, and by the army alone. It will be a long time before French taxonyers forget how little their navy did insignificant, and its cost comparatively unimportant. The navy estimates for 1894 amount to 260,000,000 francs, equivalent to considerably more than two-thirds of the money to be spent on the army. It is not as if France were rich enough to spend what money she chooses. She is very badly off just now, like most other Powers; but if she cares to lavish means on increasing a navy only likely to be useful to her for one purpose, why we must increase our navy in equal proportion French many at this moment is growing faster than ours, for the amount to be spent in 1894 on French ships is estimated at £3,000,000, while our own estimated expenditure for new construction in 1893-96 was more than f120,000 short of this

CRICKET RULES. The committee of the Marylebone Cricket Club appear to have committed themselves to the proposal that, when the side taking second innings scores eighty runs less than its opponents, the leaders shall have the privilege of going on with the second innings immediately, or of sending the other side in at their option. This seems to be a rather violent remedy for the slight evils of the existing system of following on, and it might be made a means of great injustice. It is often an enormous advantage to win the toss, and there is no sufficient reason for increasing that advantage. An eleven sometimes falls behind on the first inn-ings through unkindness of the elements. Why should their very misfortune be made an excuse for

giving further advantage to their opponents? Elections of members to the Paris Jockey Club have commenced, but I do not hear many English names among the long list of candidates, nor is it likely that many of our countrymen will submit to the ballot, as it has been almost semi-officially announced that no British need apply, excepting for the temporary membership extended to dipioma-tists and other itinerants in consideration of a large subscription. During the last nineteen mo noble lords and the son of an Ambassador have been victims of this anti-English feeling, and little disculse has been made of the fact that their reection was due less to personal unpopularity than to their nationality. An excuse sometimes given in that English temporary members of the club insist on importing English manners into the Parisian Cercle 12th they sometimes omit to take off their hats to members whom they meet on the stairs.